

Newspaper Regulations.

The person who takes a paper regularly from one office, whence it has subscriber and remittance for the payment.

4. It is the duty of the publisher to have his paper published, or the publisher may cause to send it until payment is made. This is the rule of the other two papers.

5. In case of subscriptions, the sum may be paid in advance.

6. The Courts have decided that refusing to take new papers or periodicals from the post office or from the publisher, for the time being, is a good cause for the removal of a post office.

7. While a good cause for a prima facie evidence of removal.

THE BRANDON MAIL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1889.

REASONS FOR THE CHANGE.

Mr. Martin and his adherents have been the past couple of weeks endeavoring with all their ingenuity to manufacture reasons for the change of contract with the Northern Pacific people. Their main contention is that Mr. Martin so guarded Provincial interests that he closed a contract that was unworkable, and, therefore, the company were obliged to sue for modifications. How a contract that was unworkable could guard the interests of any one, much less those of the settlers of a young province, is something the ordinary man cannot understand; but, we suppose, it is clear enough to the extraordinary mind of Mr. Martin and those who are for political or personal reasons compelled to lend him their support.

To the mind of a disinterested party, however, there are two other reasons, any one of which is sufficient in itself. We do not know what Mr. Martin really thought of the situation, for in his blow and bluster his propensity very often beclouds his judgment; but it is a clear case the company saw their situation was a helpless one under a provincial charter. It is true the Supreme court judge decided such as the N.P. could be built within Manitoba under a Provincial charter, but then their decision ended—they did not say the general railway Act was ultra vires of the Federal Parliament, and upon an affirmative decision on this point, Mr. Martin from the first hinged his hopes of being able to build the roads; but in the absence of a decision on this question the company had from other light their own convictions. They evidently believed that Act is a valid one; and, if so, though the road might be built under Local legislation, it could not be operated under it. From the wording of the first contract, it was a matter of the greatest difficulty to see where in its operation the jurisdiction of the Government ceased, and where that of the company actually commenced. They knew in a word, that if the Federal Act was valid, it was out of the question to make the contract at all workable under local legislation. This view of the question doubtless forced itself uninquiringly upon the convictions of the company, else they would not have endeavored to force their right to collect what Mr. Martin computed to amount to \$867,000 from the pockets of the people. It needs no very extraordinary foresight to understand this. After looking the ground over, they were very anxious to confer with Commissioner Martin, and after the storm, the extravagance and the facilities for building in the contract, had raised about his ears, he was only too glad to break up the first agreement. From the anxiety of the company to secure some arrangements that were workable under the Federal Act, and the desire of Commissioner Martin to abate the feeling of indignation in the country, it may be difficult to find out which of the two made the first advance—in fact, it may never be known to the public—but the two together are a full explanation for the change of tone, though the people have been saved several hundred thousands of dollars of plunder. If there was any other excuse, it is this. It is found in the fact the company are now applying for Federal legislation, which Martin along declared he would not allow them to claim themselves to do. It is a great occasion when Mr. Martin allows himself to be dragged from his high horse to take second position, and we fully believe these are the occasions that have done it in the present instance.

COMMERCIAL UNION.

It is not to be wondered at that Sir Richard Cartwright and his followers are not making better headway with their baby "Commercial union." The representation to the average Canadian, that if American duties were only once removed, he would get American goods at a price, less the present rate of duty, is "taking one"; but, at the same time, a dishonest one.

In the first place, it must be noted, that many prices offered to Canadians are much below what they would be if the Canadian manufacturers for their production in composition were only *wangtied*, as they would be for imports. Under such circumstices Canadians would have to pay the same prices, as there would be nothing on this side to enter into competition with them. It must again be borne in mind that many American goods are never offered in this market, the Canadian outlet excluding them altogether, so that these classes also would not be received less than if the latter were removed.

Let us now consider another and more important phase of the question. Under the present tariff, Canada collects about seven millions a year from American goods, or nearly one-fourth of our entire revenue, and nearly all agree, Sir Richard included, that the machine at Ottawa cannot be run much cheaper than it is being run. Some raise objection to expenditures here and there, but in the aggregate they amount to but very little compared with our total yearly outlay. Indeed, so economically is our Government being run now-a-days, that Sir Richard and his friends, with very nearly the same duties, had annually recurring deficits instead of surpluses. The increase of tariff since was mainly to cover these deficits, so that in general terms, even the most economical Reformer will say the Government cannot be carried on, and interest on the national debt met, with much reduction in our tariff collections. If then, seven millions are thrown off our tariff receipts, as they would be with Commercial Union, to meet our annual obliga-

tions the money would have to come from other sources, and direct taxation is the only available. "Direct taxation" means the taxation of everything visible to the eye of the collector. The rich man could put the bulk of his means into interest bearing securities, bonds, stocks, notes, etc., that would escape the eye of the tax gatherer, while the poor man would have all he was worth open to the gaze of the latter official. The poor man would then have to stand the brunt of direct taxation.

We all know that under indirect taxation—customs and excise payments—the wealthier people consume the more expensive goods, and therefore pay the bulk of the collections, and the object of Sir Richard's theory is to effect a complete reversal of this order of things—to substitute the poor man for the rich man now; to make the former instead of the latter pay the bulk of the taxation to carry on the Government. From the Grit point of view, it may be a very happy expedient, but we scarcely think it will take with a sensible people.

MR. SITTON'S INDEPENDENCE.

It is well for the Local Government they have a following made up of enlightened men like Mr. Sitton, the aspiring young man from North Brandon. To free the country in some degree, at least, from the stigma cast upon it by the accusations of sending against the Government, on Thursday last, Mr. Norquay introduced the following resolutions:

"Whereas, on Oct. 1st, 1888, there was published in the Brandon Times the Manitoba Free Press, as follows:—"

"For a large sum of \$12,500, which the company was forced to pay Mr. Greenway as an election fund,

in return for certain legislation, the local promoters of the Manitoba Central were led into a vote of confidence in the Government."

On the 12th of January until the 12th of June.

Promises again and again repeated were made them that their terms would be accepted. Relying on those promises they brought to the city certain agents of their friends in the Free Press, and those agents had no sooner arrived than they were compelled to withdraw from the Manitoba Central and patched up a new one. Mr. Greenway, the promoter, made no secret of his purpose. The Free Press was happy to meet him in any course of competent justification, and give him such satisfaction as may be afforded by twelve good men and true."

How East Dononders Farm.

Rev. Hugh Haleatt, of Moosejaw, gives an account of the operations of the London Artisan colony, which owed its inception to a drawing room meeting at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Barrette-Couture. The commissioners of the colony, who were staying in all over one hundred houses, most of whom are from the east end of London. The London Artisan colonists, Mr. Haleatt says, in taking up their homesteads at Moosejaw, "did every man that was rich in his pocket, and the shoddy man, who had been hard at work, was rich in his honest mind, and so there have been many mistakes and disappointments. This is how some of the parties are to point to make enquiry and report upon the said charge, as well as others in connection therewith; and whereas, when the commissioner was ready to receive evidence, neither the party accusing nor the party accused offered any evidence."

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PERSONAL GOSPI.

The "phantom of Berlin" forbids bisserants to wear matches.

The Bulgarian legislature has pardoned Mr. Popoff. Popoff may yet make some noise to the world.

Mr. Gladstone says he can quote from memory any page of Homer of which the first line begins "Hear me."

The Queen has commanded Anton Rubinstein to compose an oratorio on the subject of his recent railroad accident.

The Sultan never uses a plate, but takes his food usually with a spoon or his fingers directly from the little kettle in which it is cooked.

Inexplicable charge. M. Carnier with the "soil" in his belt glances at them, says, "draw your sabers, makes rivers overflow and burn houses."

Col. Biggins says that most of the progress against college men which he has succeeded in political life has proceeded from other college bred men.

Charles Miller, champion runner of Yale class of 1886, now in politics in Washington, will probably regain his health, but it will never be able to run again.

Mr. Huggins, an English astronomer, has received the Janssen gold medal from the Royal Academy of Science. It is evident that Huggins embraced his opportunity.

The Christmas present of the young king of Spain was a small pony, for which he kept in the Spanish retainer colors. A tiny cart painted white completed this present.

The best device for ensuring pennies, nickels, quarters and dimes originated in England, and is as important to this country by Ernest Whittaker as it is to the American for the inventors of its coinage.

Frank Thomas, of Maryland, and H. M. Waterman, father of the editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, are the only two now alive of the 200 members of the house and city two senators who composed the committee of 1861.

"Thank you," said the orchestra.

The orchestra in the Blind Men's cafe.

The man was perfectly blind. The thick fog had nothing to him, who had walked in darkness all his life, but had nevertheless learned his way surely through the great city. This was one instance, at least, where the blind had an advantage over the possessors of sight.—"Truth's Companion."

Progress in Mexico.

Railroads are doing a good deal for Mexico. About four years ago I made a very extensive trip through that country, and have just returned from covering practically the same ground. I was hardly prepared for the changes made, but can now see what roads now projected and being constructed will do in the next few years. The railroad people, however, have had considerable upland work, and the people were hardly prepared for so many means of conveyance and had to learn to adapt themselves to the course of thi education—some moved to the cities, others have been employed. The small farmers or live stock producers, for instance, could not get over the old idea of leading up their horses and trudging into the city of Mexico with their burdens. This was especially of a trail of empty case and a long line of heavily laden and slow moving teams, driven by the patient farmer, was furnished. Finally some one hit upon the happy idea of offering a low rate for hauling the load. It was readily accepted, the fares were reduced, and the teams were receiving the benefit of the railroads, and driving them on, became legend for the city. In this way began to see the value of rapid transportation, and gradually awakened to the fact that the horses were useless. Now the railroads are receiving the benefit very much as in any other country, though some of the smaller farming class still stick to the long, tired burro.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

An EXACT FOOD BIRD.

In the American Museum of Natural History there are four specimens of the Labrador duck. Two are adult males, one a small female and one a young male. Fifteen or twenty years ago these ducks were very plentiful, and were sold in India for food for very little.

Already birds are appearing with the figure "1898" worked in several curious designs and letters on New York gold.

Gold and silver threads are on the market around the world. They are depicted pretty enameled dashes of infinitesimal proportions.

Just turned out of the factory is a lace pin of oxidized silver ranks to represent a cobra, not, indeed, in its most venomous state.

A lace pin that is gashed and woven into delicate loops, so that the wire making up most of the mesh is visible.

Doublet odd is a bone key that holds a thimble in its handle and is mounted on a fine plumed shield.

Sundials are adopting cigarette holders with long narrow staves and bows of oxidized silver, and bows of oxidized silver.

Extreme shapes are cut birds in the form of Japanese dolls in miniature, rimmed with a border of enamel brilliant.

A paper cutter that is being kindly taken to be an Indian dagger of polished silver, inscribed in a sheath of the same metal.

Already bracelets are appearing with the figure "1898" worked in several curious designs and letters on New York gold.

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JEWISH STATISTICS.

Scandinavia totals only 1,800 Jews, Ireland, only 1,000.

In France there are 70,000 Jews, of whom 40,000 are in Paris.

In the British colonies there are something less than 200,000 Jews.

The total number of Jews throughout the world is between \$8,000,000 and \$10,000,000.

Jews now form in large numbers along the northern coasts of Africa, as well as in Abyssinia.

In America there are 300,000 Jews, and Jews are dwelling in Mexico, and in almost every state of South America.

There are supposed to be from 40,000 to 50,000 Jews in India, 10,000 in the Khasi Hills, and a like number in India.

About 10,000 Jews were transferred upon the arrival of the survivors of the German campaign, when a good many of them started 60,000,000 belonging to the remarkable race.

In the United Kingdom there are about 20,000 Jews, of whom seven tenths are in London, the rest part of the remainder being in Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds and Birmingham.

OUR THINKERS.

Average human brain weighs forty or fifty ounces in the male and about twelve ounces in the female.

If the weight of the brain were an infallible gauge of intellect the average woman would be expected to have four ounces less intellect than the average man.

Cortes weighed forty-four ounces, but Daedalus' brain weighed less than the average woman's brain, which is peculiar because of his great intellectuality.

Great brain weight is not always associated with intellectual vigor, as is shown by the fact that an idiot is known to have had a brain of over sixty ounces in weight.

A Standing Query.

"How is it," asks Thackeray, "on one of his most characteristic pages, that the evil which men say spreads so widely and lasts so long, whilst our good kind words don't seem somehow to take root and bear blossoms? Certainly it is that small and gentle words are more potent than the other, as is to me mean lively hearing."

Helmholz has shown that if an invisible jet of steam be electrified or heated it becomes visible with bright tints of different colors according to the potential of the atmosphere.

The temperature of Siberia was once much more than at present. This change of climate is said to account for the conversion of what were once sedentary birds into birds that migrate to south Africa and elsewhere.

The density of a medium capable of resistance of causing a secular acceleration of half a second in the mean velocity of the moon would correspond with a kilogramme of matter uniformly diffused through a space of 300,000 square miles.

Herold's recent experiments prove that actual magnetic waves are reflected and interfere with one another, and that they

Lured by the Blind.

Some years ago, in Paris, there was a small restaurant, known as the Blind Men's Cafe, much frequented by the blind, where an orchestra of blind musicians performed for the amusement of patrons.

One extremely dark night in winter, when a thick fog had fallen upon Paris so thick that no one could see his way, nor so much as distinguish a street lamp ten feet away, and when policemen, carrying lanterns, beat the streets and there assisted some guides, a messenger to find his course—a gentleman seeing another man walking along confidently and boldly, vented to say him blind.

"Sir, will you please tell me where you are going?"

"To the Palace Royal," said the gentleman, who was walking with such sure footstep.

"And how do you find your way so easily?"

"Oh, never mind; I never get lost. Do you want to follow me?"

"Thank you." So the most gentleman caught hold of pocket of the other's coat, and started after him. Not a thing could he discern, but his companion marched confidently along. At length the two arrived under the familiar arches of the Rue de Rivoli.

"We are safe, now," exclaimed the gentleman who had been led; "and may I thank you for giving me the advantage of your wonderful eyesight?"

"Yes, but you must not detain me. You are treading along the way which already made me a little late for my orchestra."

"What orchestra?"

"The orchestra in the Blind Men's cafe."

The man was perfectly blind. The thick fog had nothing to him, who had walked in darkness all his life, but had nevertheless learned his way surely through the great city. This was one instance, at least, where the blind had an advantage over the possessors of sight.—"Truth's Companion."

A BOY'S DREAMS.

The facts about the Beltsville orchids are as follows: The Duke has about 40,000 plants of one sort and another, but the Duke is not a man of business, and whenever a new variety turns up among the imported species he sells it. He never gives 50 guineas or anything like that sum for a plant, but he sold one the other day for 100 guineas to Mr. Sanders, the famous dealer. It need hardly be said that the value of the collection is a trifle under £2,000,000, the preposterous estimate put upon it by some self-styled exhibitors.—London Review.

Accurate HISTORY.

A Minneapolis gentleman proposes to set up a photograph to record the words of his father, half during his life, and the lady, on the other hand, desires that he should intend to have the same sort of a record of her life. His idea is that she may say just what places he has seen, and those from time of his birth to frequent his office so much. There is one detail into which the photograph should go hand in hand with amateur photography. The parent cannot only make his infant's illness in all sorts of thrilling and angling attitudes, but he could record the youngster's infantile chatter, the very tones and words in all their beauty and artlessness. Then when the baby boy has grown old and wayward, the parents stamp for sterility, the physician and live over again the delights of the days gone by. Quite an interest in the photograph is being waked up in Minneapolis and all sorts of novel experiments are being tried.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

IDEAS FOR DRESS.

The small muff is merely a freak and will have but short lived popularity. Small gloves are also quite inappropriate for children, so that mamma may in all security buy half a dozen of these pretty pieces without fear of their worthlessness when sold.

The long stick now used as a support for opera glasses admitted of quite much ornamentation as the cases themselves. A little touch of extra elegance is added by letting the lower end of the handle with stones to form the initial of the owner.

The long stick is now used as a support for the winged, head and neck, which are partly white, the green of the head being tipped with black. The female is of a graver shade, dove color, the young male being the same. The wings are somewhat larger than those of the female. The bill and feet are very similar to those of the mallard duck, and the size is about the same as that of the ordinary canvasback.—New York Sun.

The ordinary canvasback is a bit.

It is a thin, flat, oval-shaped bird, formed of a network of silver wire, with a center in the center of which a jeweler's file is placed.

It is a lace pin, very difficult to see.

A stockinged bird, bound in a net of oxidized silver, is a new whimsical idea.

The latest fad is a lace pin in the shape of a small white bird.

Stockings are adopted cigarette holders with long narrow staves and bows of oxidized silver, and bows of oxidized silver.

A lace pin that is gashed and woven into delicate loops, so that the wire making up most of the mesh is visible.

Doublet odd is a bone key that holds a thimble in its handle and is mounted on a fine plumed shield.

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Turning Out to the Left.

There is a new fashion in park driving which will cause trouble if it is persisted in. A large number of foreign horses have been imported from England within a few years. Many of the imported horses are kept in New York and are now driven by their owners in the daily park parades. The young men who have not English born horses try to get their own horses up in imitation of them, and the drivers are making advantage of this discovery as fast as they learn it, though the knowledge has not become general yet. Horsemen have habits as much as men. A horse that has been used to doing things in a certain way, will not change his ways.

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Exceedingly Long Patient—I say, doctor, are you going to put that mustard plaster on my feet to draw the pain from my head?

Doctor—Yes. Why?

Exceedingly Long Patient—Well, I object. I'd rather have it where it is than drawn down through six feet and five inches of new territory.—Harper's Weekly.

OF A DOUBTFUL MIND.

A Man on a Horse Car who Wanted to Argue the Matter.

A man, who, when he turned up, when the coming of age tax was levied on him, got a month Chicago grip on the other evening. He appeared to be extremely anxious, and when the conductor came along the old fellow asked,

"Is this here what they call a limits car?"

"Yes."

"It goes way out yonder I reckon."

"Out to the end of the line."

"Goes in fur as Fullerton avenue, I reckon."

"Yes, way beyond that."

"Then you are sure this is a limits car?"

"Of course I am," the conductor answered sharply and had turned to go away when the old fellow took hold of his coat tail and detained him.

"My old friend Lyman Sanders has been livin' here a long time and has all wanted me to come an' see him, so in his letter he told me that when I came to be shore and take a limits car. Am you say this is it?"

"Yes," the conductor snapped. "Turn loose my coat tail."

"You're in infinit. Now my friend said that a limits car had a green light on it."

"There's the green light," answered the conductor, pointing.

"Is that what you call a green light?"

"Do you see it's green? Turn loose my coat tail."

"In a minit, but I'll call that light blue."

"It makes no difference what you call it. It's green all the same."

"Wall, now," said the old fellow, "fur the sake of argument we'll say the light is green."

"No argument about it," the conductor replied. "I know its green. Let go my coat tail."

"Wall," replied the old fellow, "you may take any view you please, but I am, for the sake of argument, going to admit that the light is green; but does that give me any shory that this car won't turn off before it gets to where I'm gone? See, it's windin' around ever whicher way now."

The conductor tore himself loose and slammed the door. The old fellow, still in doubt, remarked: "If I'm downed my way, you know know anything folks will tell him, but it's mighty dif'nt up here"—Kanawha Traveler.

Sixty-Nine Where It Belonged.



"Hi you, Jonas, quit yo hangin' wid yo head down. Fus sing yo know de place you ob in? In yo head an gib yo directions ob do home."

"Waal, standin' on my feet won't de blood run in dem?"

"Yaa, yo miggah; but deat's whah it blengs"—Harper's Bazar.

A Funny Man's Troubles.

Editor—Mr. Funnyman, your humorous department is not half so bright and fresh as it used to be. Are you in poor health?

Mr. Funnyman—No, sir; my health's all right, but I'm afraid I've got to give up humor for a week.

"What's the matter?"

"Well, sir, I got married some months ago, and now when I print a joke about wifes my wife thinks it means her, and I mention a mother-in-law, her mother comes around and raises the roof, and, besides, one of my wife's brothers is a plumber, another is an electrician and the other is a coal dealer, and she has a half brother who is a book agent, and they're all big men with ugly tempers. If you don't mind I'd like to retire from the humorous department and take a pedestal as obituary editor."—Philadelphia Record.

Danger of Pricing Presents. Young Love—What is it's ornament I have on worth?

Deader—Seventy cents.

"Oh, dear! It was given to me as a Christmas present, and I thought it cost \$2."

"Yes, value. That was the price before Christmas."—Philadelphia Press.

A Young Philosopher. Mrs. Rice, wife of the ex-Governor of Massachusetts, recently brought home some of that curious New Bedford wood that burns with a bright blue flame. She burned a lot of it to keep the little room she also had playing with one of the forbidden sticks. "Why, where did you get that?" she asked; "how did you know where it was?" "Mamma, dear," replied the 7-year-old philosopher, "immaculate intuition is not the result of forethought."—New York Tribune.

A War Veteran's Experience. "We're in the war, Mr. Vacuum." "Yaa, indeed. Mith Twinket?" "And were you wounded?" "How?" "Well, I'm that delightful. Do tell me about it!"—Yonkers Gazette.

CITY TOPICS.

DELIGHTFUL WEATHER. Mr. J. PARKER'S transfer office has been removed to sixth street.

SERDING will be commenced in this district inside of ten days time.

It is said that this is just such another winter and spring as that of 1878.

A runaway took place on Rossier avenue, on Monday last, but nothing serious resulted.

There being no quorum there was no meeting of the city school board on Tuesday last.

Br. Mrs. Ross, ex-revee Hall and Ms. Jas. Johnston, of Griswold, were in the city on Monday last.

The Presbytery of Brandon will meet at Brandon on Monday and Tuesday, March 11th and 12th.

The Presbytery of Regina will meet at Indian Head, N. W. T., on Wednesday, March 13th, at 2 o'clock.

Mr. BENNETT has opened an auction commission room in the premises lately vacated by G. N. Gilchrist.

Last week the Editor of the Rapid City Vindicator luxuriated in a mess of new potatos, presented by a lady friend.

Owing to snow slides in the mountains, Saturday's Atlantic express was cancelled. It arrived on Sunday, a few minutes ahead of Sunday's train.

A horrid murder occurred at Calgary, on Tuesday night of last week. A man named Fish, formerly a mounted and numbered detective, was found hanged in his tent many of the Ontario apple buyers lost heavily last year owing to the competition caused by so many going into the business.

Frank BASSACK, formerly of this city, has set himself into a scrap in Portage La Prairie, by forcibly obtaining an entrance into the house of a tenant of his.

The Methodist people of Griswold are about to erect a church, and the nucleus of the funds for the purpose will be forthcoming after the tea-meeting on the 15th inst.

Every day brings fresh arrivals of the exiles from the east. None of them express themselves as sorry that they could not remain there, but all are pleased to get back again.

The finding of the committee of investigation made elsewhere, Rev. Mr. Jeffrey is published elsewhere. It reminds one of the Scotch verdict, "not guilty, but don't do it again."

Tim Guelph merchants have decided to eschew show cards and other fakir advertising, preferring to depend solely on the regular and reliable newspaper publications. Sensible idea.

Sir J. H. McGregor left for the east on Sunday last.

Mr. George Leech, of this city, is in attendance at Lansdowne college, Portage la Prairie.

Major Fraser left on Tuesday for the east. During his absence Allt A. Kelly will do the honors of the city.

Mr. Bedford, manager of the experimental farm, has gone to Ontario, in the city yesterday on business.

Mr. Fred H. Baynton of the Minnesota type foundry was in the city on Friday last, in the interests of his firm.

Mr. Thos. Ballantyne of Hounslow county of Huron, has arrived with a carload of horses. They will be found at Trotter & Trotter's stables.

9th St., BRANDON.

Mr. Levi Stockton, merchant tailor, removed from the east on Monday evening last.

Two carloads of horses arrived Wednesday evening, and are stabled at Trotter's.

Our horsemen report sales as first class. One gentleman, who brought in two cars less than a week ago, has already sold seven teams at good prices.

A gentleman, recently from London, Ont., reports that 27 cars of horses have been, or will be, shipped from that port for the Brandon market this season.

Who does not recognize the necessity of wearing a hat—a red "o" or a blue "a" or a "green" or a "yellow," yes, even a "peak cap"—at this season of the year. Who has received, from Mr. A. Edmunds, that he will arrive in a day or two with an A. lot of hats?

Mr. C. Green, who has his dwelling on tenth street, south of Lorne Ave., and intends building on the corner of twelfth and Princess Avenue.

Drives the past few nights, clothes line thieves have been at work, the scene of their operations being in the vicinity of the residence of the Chief of Police.

On Monday night last a party containing a sum of money was lost at the rink. The finder will confer a great favor and receive a reward by leaving it at this office.

The Manitoba College Journal for February has been received. It is a creditable production, well edited, well printed and carefully conducted. Terms one dollar per volume.

The sale of Mr. Haines' effects in the manse of Elton, to place a few days since. It was very successful, and Mr. Byrnes receives much credit for his achievements in the disposition of goods under the hammer.

PERSONAL.

Mr. A. Hume left for California today.

Arith. McLean arrived from the east on Sunday last.

Mr. John Brown has returned from an extended tour last.

Mr. D. A. Reesor returned from the east on Tuesday evening last.

Mr. H. C. Ross of Rapid City was in the city yesterday on business.

Mrs. Keith of Strome & Whitelaw's, has returned from a visit to Winnipeg.

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The Times-Parnell Case.

After weeks of patient sitting, the commission appointed to investigate charges against Mr. Parnell, the Irish leader in the House of Commons, had their proceedings brought to a peculiar termination. Last week it was announced that Piggott, one of the principal witnesses, had confessed that he had forged the letters upon which The Times, with so little evidence, based so much of their case. In this management of that great paper showed anything but a clear idea of the manner of establishing bona fides, and a decided weakness in many points that was not looked for in that journal. Not only has it impugned itself and almost ruined Mr. Walters, the editor and principal shareholder, but the confidence that the Government had placed in it under the supposition that its charges were well founded, let the Conservative leaders to take a bold stand against Parnell. It can easily be imagined with what heartiness they were willing to accept of a situation that would relieve them from the constant agitation that Parnell and his followers were so faithfully pursuing.

Now, through the confession of Piggott, and their failure to establish the identity of the letters upon Parnell, the Government will feel the full weight of the blow, as well as The Times, and at the present time it would seem as if they would be so weakened thereby that it will be impossible for them to recover, and defeat is almost certain.

On the other hand, the Parnellite party, who have had among their strongest supporters, leading members of the Opposition, in what was looked upon as persecution, have gained strength wonderfully.

Parnell, who has been a friend to the institution for the late proceedings. The evil results to the Government will not be long making them selves apparent, and there seems to be little doubt that the cause that Parnell has taken up, and persistently advocated, Home Rule for Ireland, will be in a great measure successful.

The sequel to the late investigation is the suicide of Piggott, who under the assumed name of Roland Ponsonby, had found his way to Madrid. He was there arrested, and asking to be allowed to secure his hat, went into an alcove of the building, and shut himself up. There is no doubt as to his identity.

The High Tribunal.

It was only one bottle of Hagnard's Yellow Oil in Manitoba. I would give one hundred dollars for it, writes H. H. Knowlton, of Brandon. I have a bottle of Hagnard's Yellow Oil, and I would give it to you for a dollar.

As a cure for chronic colds, sore throat, chilblains, etc. I can recommend Hagnard's Yellow Oil, as a safe cure.

Directions: Take one drachm each bottle.

Common Cold.

In the year 1862 I caught for six months a common cold, which remained with me for a long time. I was compelled to give up my profession, and I was unable to earn a living.

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MR. SIFTON'S INDEPENDENCE.

(Continued from 2nd page.)

In his introductory remarks, Mr. Sifton said he "had not met any demand for an investigation among his constituents."

Probably not. There is more than that upon which he has not heard an expression from his constituents; but he will hear about it when he hears from them again. He was "perfectly satisfied with the way the matter stood at present." Exactly.

Anything that screens the peculiarities of his master from the public gaze, suits him—he is looking for a portfolio from the Government, and the less that is known about their misgivings, the better his chances for securing it. He is not, therefore, a disinterested spectator at his own satisfaction.

He declared "there was no ground for supposing that if further steps were taken there would be a more satisfactory result." A happy conclusion? But how does he look for any result, or the other without further steps? But Sir John, in his defense of his masters, did not confine himself to water he could easily fathom—in his anxiety to white wash the Government he had to go beyond his depth, and as a consequence, misrepresent the facts.

He said in the time of the Royal Commission, to investigate the Pacific scandal charges, Sir John Macdonald did not go into the witness box to deny the statements as to the corruption of his Government until a prima facie case was made out against him. Here, however, he was lost, whether intentionally or otherwise, if matters little, as after the preliminary steps were taken, Lord Dufferin said a case had not been made out, and at the same time Sir John went into the box and made the strongest denial he made during the trial.

In seconding the amendment, Mr. McLean, of Vernon, was no less ingenious than the mover. He said, "if the ministers were vindicated, the charges, he believed, would nevertheless be referred." A wise idea, surely. Because imprisonment does not stop crime, there should not be an instant.

It is not this nice logic for a Manitoba Liberal? But all of the Reform members do not think, or at least *speak*, as Mr. Sifton does not believe as he *acts*. Mr. Sifton speaks.

There is no doubt in my mind, that Mr. Sifton is one of the ablest representatives in the House, a life long Reformer, and a man who has done more for his party than ever it will be in the power of Sir Tupper to do.

Mr. Fisher has no other desire in his argument than to see the cloud removed, but Greenway's friends object to that, which is at once positive proof they either know their leaders are guilty of the charges laid at their doors or they have no respect for the fair name of the province. The government was let out of their awkward fix of either being compelled to force a further investigation or acknowledge their guilt, by the speaker's declaring the amendment out of order, when he was, it is evident, prodded to do so.

It is a happy commentary on the record of the faithful.

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THERE'S NO TRIAL.

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